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WAR & PEACE

'Bust labor' drive opens as recession fear grows

Minneapolis Tribune
"Ready . . . Aim . . ."

WHILE Washington tried to cope with Moscow's renewed drive for negotiation and peace and the response it evoked in the West ("U.S. policy shivers when it hears this talk of peace and friendship," said the **Wall St. Journal**, 4/10) big business moved to break organized labor and force down wages.

Behind the big-business drive was fear of recession, over-expansion, rising productivity. Jones & Laughlin pres. Ben Moreell told the Wage Stabilization Board that "within two or three months" new equiment and plant expansion would enable steel to function with 80% of present manpower.

THE SHOWDOWN: As negotiations to settle the steel dispute collapsed:

• Some 150 business tycoons met in Washington under **NAM** and Chamber of Commerce sponsorship to map the drive against labor under the banner of joining forces against the President's "illegal" seizure of steel mills, a "drastic step toward nationalization."

• Steel-company lawyers readied applications for injunctions against wage changes in case of government-ordered increases. Commerce Secy. Sawyer, administrator of the seized mills, was reported ready to grant a down payment of 12½c an hour, putting into effect only that recommendation of the WSB requiring immediate practical action. The CIO steel workers still insisted on full implementation of WSB recommendations, as the companies apparently tried to provoke strikes by distributing anti-union propaganda. WSB chairman Feinsinger said that some company spokesmen, expressing fear of over-expansion, had told him there were worse things than strikes.

• In Cleveland a federal judge refused to lift government seizure of the railroads—in effect since August, 1950—under which workers, still on 1948 wage levels, may not strike, while the companies remain in actual control taking in profits as usual. While big business disseminated ads against the steel seizure, and Congressmen raised the cry of impeachment, both groups secretly backed the rail seizure against the unions. (The Interstate Commerce Comm. last week granted the railroads a 6-9% rate increase—or 678 million dollars more a year in revenue, bringing to 3 billion the increases granted since 1946 and paid for by consumers.)

• The Bituminous Coal Operators Assn., joined by Illinois and Indiana operators, met to plan action against John L. Lewis's expected demands in the coal industry; oil companies were

(Continued on Page 4)

Memo to a history teacher

(Truman idea is to teach history when he leaves office. — U.S. NEWS, April 18)

"The union of our armies in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world which the world will not miss. . . . Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles of distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome, can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace."

—HARRY S. TRUMAN in April, 1945, when U.S. and Soviet soldiers met in victory and friendship at the Elbe River (see picture).

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN OFFENSIVE AND A DEFENSIVE ARMY

Behind the Soviet proposal for a German peace treaty

By "Colonel X"

("Colonel X" is the distinguished military correspondent of Tribune des Nations, *conservative Paris political weekly, from whose Mar. 21 and Apr. 4 issues we publish these excerpts. We believe this to be a highly important analysis of the Soviet proposals for a unified Germany with a national army. Ed.)*

GERMAN rearmament was one of the chief points of disagreement between the Soviet Union and the Western powers. Does the Soviet proposal for a peace treaty with Germany modify this situation? Is Moscow agreeing with Paris, London and Washington on the rearming of Germany? If many press commentaries so assert, one finds nothing to confirm it in the text of the treaty proposal.

It is precisely the warmest protagonists of a West German army who seek to oppose at all costs any national German army. This fact is sufficient to show the considerable difference between the two armies.

First of all, reason forces us to recognize that any peace treaty concluded with Germany gives that country the right and the duty to assure its own national defense. Some kind of German army would therefore be the inevitable consequence of the peace treaty—but not its cause, as would be the case if West Germany alone were treated with.

Secondly, the national German army would have to be defensive, which implies a structure and equipment of a very definite kind, easy to control by the treaty signatories.

AGGRESSIVE COALITION: It will be said that the defensive or offensive character of an army depends on the men who run it, and that nothing can assure that the leaders of a reunified Germany would be forever democratic and peaceful. This argument has lost all validity in the present era, for the character of an army is effectively shown by its method of organization.

The German army as envisaged by the Atlantic experts, whether it were autonomous or integrated in a European Army, is essentially an element in a coalition. We know the strategy of that coalition: to contain, then push back, communist expansion. It necessarily gives birth to so-called "strategic offensive" plans in whose framework are atomic bombardment, psychological warfare, commandos of saboteurs, etc. and the German divisions.

ARMY & PEOPLE: The German contribution as envisaged by the Atlantic command would have to be as little "national" as possible. What is in question is not the defense of Germany but fighting against communism. Thus it is a political army that they seek to build, and for this are needed men influenced by the ideology in question. Hence the recruiting plans which permit selection of conscripts on a one-out-of-ten basis and, consequently, to make a political selection.

The lack of attention given to the problem of reserves—in the case of Germany as of other countries in the European Army—confirms the fact that the U.S. General Staff wants to have at its disposition troops deprived of any popular base. After having "denationalized" the armies, it will be necessary to prevent the traditional and normal "amalgam" between active troops and reserve troops.

WHAT KIND OF ARMS? On the other hand, the Western plans assign to Germany an even more important strategic role in the field of war production. Transformation of the Ruhr into Atlantic arsenal no. 1 is certainly more dangerous for France and Germany's other neighbors than the creation of 12 German divisions. The war production of West Germany also testifies to the offensive character of Western strategy.

By fixing the quantity and types of war material which a unified Germany would be permitted, and by setting up a four-power control of this production, it is evident that the danger of German rearmament would disappear. Finally, the liquidation of all foreign military installations on German soil would remove, both for the U.S.S.R and for the West, all possibility of Germany being used as a base for an offensive in Europe.

The Soviet plan offers, then, from the military standpoint, the most serious guarantees against a renaissance of German militarism.

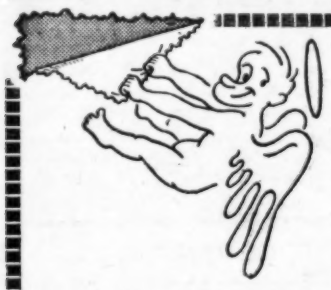
CITIZEN-SOLDIERS: In the present development of technique, preparation of a strategic offensive calls for the putting into production of complex armaments whose production is only possible in highly industrialized countries. These armaments include, notably, massive engines of destruction and means of transporting them: in other words, the strategic offensive today is based on use of atomic explosives and heavy long-range bombers. An army—or a coalition—which holds in readiness these methods of warfare—and, even more, which is essentially made up of these methods of warfare—is *ipso facto* an offensive army. And the danger such an army represents to world peace depends directly on the attitude of the men who direct it.

What then is necessary to make an army defensive? It must have the most numerous and solid ties with the nation; it must be made up of citizen-soldiers. Armaments then become secondary. And who can deny that four million French reservists, each having a rifle, ammunition and reason to fight, would resist better than 12 "European" divisions equipped with arms no matter how modern?

EAST OR WEST? One can therefore oppose the free revival of German military power while accepting that Germany should have a national army geared to its defense needs. Against the strategic offensive threats in Europe, national defensive armies will never be too strong nor too numerous.

It is too often forgotten that if anti-communism was the motive power of Hitler and the Nazi party, it was not that of the Wehrmacht. It was against the advice of most of his military chiefs that Hitler let loose the war against the U.S.S.R. The tradition and military interests of Germany impelled the German generals, on the other hand, toward the search for a decisive showdown with the countries of the West: the U.S., Britain and France.

The Soviet government could certainly revive this anti-Western militarist flame by organizing, on its side, another German army in East Germany. But it is to be noted, in this connection, that the Western propaganda accusing the Soviet Union of maintaining a German army in its occupation zone has almost completely ceased.



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THE MAIL BAG

The silent majority

RICHMOND, CALIF.

Our Progressive Party has its work cut out for it. A people's government is not possible if half or more of the people ignore the government or submit to dictation by a minority. Many of our Progressives seem resigned to our being a minority party. Who is it that would keep us such? It is the person who does not vote. Who are they? It is people who think politics are dirty, that a vote means nothing.

What can we do about it? Every Progressive should make it his business to see that every person he can contact is registered, and talk incessantly about individual responsibility for government. The silent majority are our people.

J. N. McCullough

A farm program

MADISON, WISC.

The suggestion of Louis A. Sonazzaro is a very good one. By all means the Progressive Party should devote attention consistently and as dramatically as possible to a constructive farm program.

Josephine Rentz

Stop blushing, Harry

HONOLULU, T. H.

Might one suggest that Harry Truman's modesty is exceeded only by his sense of humor in the bland statement that he has long served his country "efficiently and honestly?"

Adele Kensinger

The Quaker proposals

PASADENA, CALIF.

In your March 12 issue [in an article by Kumar Goshal on the Indian elections—Ed.], after an involved and confused sentence you write that people "vote Communist of their own free will because its program meets their needs, as the Quaker Peace Proposals pointed out some time ago."

This is a distortion of what the Quaker booklet said. Nowhere can you point to a statement in this booklet saying the Communist program meets peoples' needs. Nor does good reporting take words out of context to support misrepresentation.

Elinor Ashkenazy

I believe the quotation that follows, NOT taken out of context, should answer the question raised by Elinor Ashkenazy.

"The apparent stability of the Soviet regime would seem to rest not only upon the rigorous controls imposed by the government but also upon the success of the Communists in rapidly industrializing a backward agricultural country with little outside assistance. The present advances of Communist movements in Asia would indicate that among peoples who have been subjected, in one form or another, to western imperialism, the Communist pattern for political and industrial revolution, with its emphasis on equality of economic opportunity regardless of racial or national differences, is likely to have considerable appeal. Although the standard of living in Russia is far below that of western Europe and America, it is high enough above that of the masses in Asia and some other parts of the world to attract their attention and perhaps spread somewhat further." (Some Quaker Proposals for Peace, Yale University Press, 1949, p. 2, C.) —Kumar Goshal

How crazy can you get dept.

"President Truman is putting in practice the theory of Marx and Lenin. His aim is to lower to the minimum the standard of living of the American people, burying it in proletarianization and misery."

Tiempo (Mexico City), April 4, quoting Gen. MacArthur's speech at Jackson, Miss.

Free one-year sub to sender of each item published under this heading. Winner: William Engelbardt, Fairfax, Calif.

A question of weight

CHICAGO, ILL.

We are more and more pleased with the GUARDIAN. A sympathetic friend said that he read the N. Y. Times first and considered the GUARDIAN a good supplement. Well, we like the N. G. first and consider that fat paper a supplement. May you grow in the not too distant future as fat, but only in weight, as that N. Y. Times.

Martha Rangell

The Kazan krawl

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Elia Kazan advertises that he was "invited to crawl" as a member of the Communist Party. Would someone please tell me how much lower an alleged human can crawl when he kicks others who are already down and osculates the posteriors of the Committee of Un-Americans at the same time?

T. M.

Elia Kazan, well-known Broadway and Hollywood director (A Streetcar Named Desire, Viva Zapata), on April 12 in a two-column ad in the N. Y. Times, revealed that he had been a member of the Communist Party in the '30s for a year, saw the error of his ways, was cooperating fully with the House Comm. on Un-American Activities (handing over names) and wanted his associates and the public to know. Ed.

Reynolds News, London

"I read it in the papers, my dear! It is this sex equality which breaks up modern marriage — don't you have nothing to do with it!"

The cemetery mind

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The most rabid atheist in the outburst of militant and calculated blasphemy could scarcely have excelled the pictorial blasphemy of the photograph on the front page of the April 13 N. Y. Times (Easter Sunday). Headlined "Crosses in the Air and on Land" the picture was captioned:

"Navy Panther jets from Moffett Field near San Jose, California, flying in formation over the Easter Cross atop Sunrise Hill in Oakhill Cemetery."

This callous, unthinking insult to the Prince of Peace is comparable to the brutality of the soldiers who, when Jesus on the Cross said "I thirst," dipped sponges in vinegar and raised the bitter brew on their spears in mockery of his need.

Muriel I. Symington

One man's trouble

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

I am a retired janitor 76 years old and living on $75 a month pension. My money comes in slow and goes out fast because of high prices. My trouble is not the price of high living but the high price of living—for when prices go up I go down. For over a year now I have been trying to save some money for false teeth. Enclosed find P. O. money order for $5.

Joseph Schaffer

Youth speaks up

CHICAGO, ILL.

We have had enough wars. What we want now most of all is peace. I speak not for the war profiteers but for people like myself. War is destructive and horrible. The horrors involved are so that words can't say. Women and children are shot and bombed and men are forced to fight and die. It is horrible to think of yourself at the bottom of it. That is what war is and we had enough of war and we are tired of being right in the middle of it.

Gale Scott, 12½

Boomerang in Denmark

VEJEN, DENMARK

'Tis high time to commend you for the vital job you are doing these days. The GUARDIAN has been an invaluable representative of American progressives' thinking, and especially as a source here in Europe to counteract the reactionary viewpoints expressed by other American publications which have made great inroads on the European market. Your coverage on Mrs. Sampson in the Feb. 13 issue was superb and echoed the sentiments of many Danes I have encountered who were quite antagonistic to her apologist program. Her visit, like the infamous Collier's edition of last November, has really boomeranged over here.

Enclosed is a check for $10 to cover three subs.

Vic Ulmer

Let Nell live!

DUARTE, CALIF.

Enclosed is $10 more. Gosh darn it, I'd rather send it when you need it, and when there is a paper to send to. Or are we going to wait and see you go down like In Fact did? We better ring something, good people, or we'll "Toll the Bell, for Liberty Nell" and say, "If we only had something to save her. . . ."

Peggy Zabby

The tinkle of death

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Newspapers daily print headlines that only fools can fail to interpret as signals of danger ahead. The following are typical:

"Wilson Aid Says U. S. Must Plan on 20-Yr. Crisis." (N. Y. Herald Tribune, Jan. 1.)

"More Guns Urged to Bar Deflation." (N. Y. Times, Jan. 8.)

"U. S. in Gun Business to Stay, So Get Ready to Pay and Pay." (N. Y. Daily News, Mar. 21.)

"To Oil and Cattle, Add a New Source of Texas Prosperity—Planes. The Roar of Jets Blends Pleasantly with the Tinkle of Silver Dollars." (Look Magazine, April 8.)

The frenzied armaments build-up is producing a boom likely to bust in a crash before long.

A. Garcia Diaz

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WATCH FOR THE MAY 1 GUARDIAN

Progressives, SRO signs and the Dollar Drive

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS is not making headlines of this, but a most significant circumstance of recent weeks is that every major mobilization of American progressives has had a capacity response, mostly with people turned away. This was true at the Brooklyn dinner for Mrs. Charlotta Bass and Mrs. Vincent Hallinan Friday night (see p. 8); the Rosenberg Committee meetings in Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and Washington; at two recent New York civil rights gatherings—a dinner for Civil Rights Congress's William Patterson and an afternoon-evening meeting to form a Citizens Emergency Defense Committee for the 16 Communist leaders now on trial at Foley Square. Reports from American Labor Party leaders indicate that the New York Madison Square Garden Rally Tuesday, May 13, is heading for a capacity crowd of 20,000. America's Progressives are moving.

Further, there can be little doubt that the millions of voters customarily regarded as "independent," as well as other millions in the old party ranks, see no solutions to home-front problems in any of the candidates thus far advanced by their parties. Most significant in this connection is the rejection last week-end of all present Republican and Democratic candidates by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE NAACP is nevertheless going ahead with its plan to mobilize 2,000,000 Negro votes in the South this year. The NAACP's rejection of candidates did not include the Progressive Party's Hallinan and Mrs. Bass (the latter a long-time NAACP leader) but it would be the most wishful of thinking to expect the NAACP to recommend this ticket to the 2,000,000 it intends to mobilize.

IT IS NOT WISHFUL thinking to expect that these 2,000,000 voters and millions of others will give serious consideration to the only Peace and Civil Rights Ticket in the field, with all its unique distinctions, if they can but learn about it. Certainly the commercial press is not going to tell them, nor will radio or television or any existing medium except the Progressive Party itself.

THIS IS WHY we renew today our appeal of last week for your fullest participation—beginning now—in the Progressive Party's Dollar Drive which must be completed in the month of May. This drive is aimed at producing funds for immediate informational and ballot campaigns so essential if voters are to know of the Peace Ticket and have it available on their ballots.

In connection with the PP Dollar Drive, next week's NATIONAL GUARDIAN will be a special campaign issue, available at cost by bundle for the special use of doorbell-ringers in the Dollar Drive. We urge you to write or wire your orders now for bundles (minimum of five) at 2 cents a copy. The special issue will give you full facts on the candidates, the campaign statements of Progressive Party leaders, full presentation of program and down-to-earth analysis of all old party candidacies now current or likely by convention time.

THE POLITICAL ARITHMETIC we offered last week seems to us worth repeating: if every reader of this column would undertake to recruit just ten neighbors and associates at $1 each for the PP Dollar Drive, the campaign for Peace and Civil Rights would be off to a million-dollar start within a month.

You CAN do this—is there any reason why you shouldn't?

—THE EDITORS

(The DOLLAR DRIVE address: Progressive Party, 150 West 46th St., New York 19, N. Y.)

ARE WE DROPPING DISEASE ON CHINA AND KOREA?

Germ warfare: the facts and the evidence

Almost ignored in the U. S. press has been the world-wide expression of horror over Chinese and North Korean charges that the U. S. has been practicing germ warfare in Korea and China. The GUARDIAN has received many documents from Korea, China, Prague, Oslo and London detailing the charges, listing dates, places, names of witnesses, presenting photographic evidence and reports by world-renowned entomologists, microbiologists and epidemologists.

We have read the documents, together with magazines and newspaper articles printed in America commenting on the progress of bacteriological warfare by the U. S. armed forces. We believe that every decent American would insist on the creation of an impartial scientists' commission to collect facts on the spot; that the International (Geneva) Convention of June 17, 1925, outlawing the use of asphyxiating gases and biological weapons be signed, ratified and observed by all nations (the U. S. alone among the great powers has not ratified it).

Especially do we believe that the American public must be informed of the facts and the charges. Below there appears an article giving some of the major facts; other articles will appear when new material becomes available. Ed.

By James Aronson

AS THE U. S. State Dept. lifted pious cuffs heavenward in horror, the New China News Agency reported that the U. S. Army last month had intensified its bacteriological warfare in North Korea and Northeast China. It charged that planes were dropping mosquitos, flies, spiders, germ-laden chicken, duck and goose feathers and cloth receptacles containing white poisonous crystal substances and powder.

On March 31, a commission of the Intl. Assn. of Democratic Lawyers (the majority are non-communists; six of the eight are from capitalist countries)

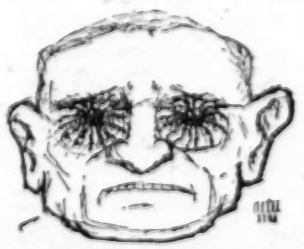
I believe [bacteriological warfare] to be a practical form of warfare that has great potentialities. . . . It is neither consistent nor intelligent to talk about horrors of gas or bacteriological warfare. I am entirely out of sympathy with the talk about the humanity or inhumanity of a weapon.

Gen. Alden H. Waitt, [then] chief of U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, in Collier's, June 15, 1946.

reported its findings. It told of cholera and plague breaking out in winter in areas where great quantities of insects (often of species unknown in Korea) had been found in low temperatures on snow or ice-covered rivers; of chlorine-smelling gas spreading after the explosion of bombs, causing vomiting, spitting of blood and foam, affecting the blood stream; of villagers breaking out with pus-filled red spots the size of haricot beans (injuries which could have come from no sickness) after planes had passed overhead.

THERE IS NO DOUBT: Commission chairman Heinrich Brandweiner, professor of international law at the University of Graz (Austria), said:

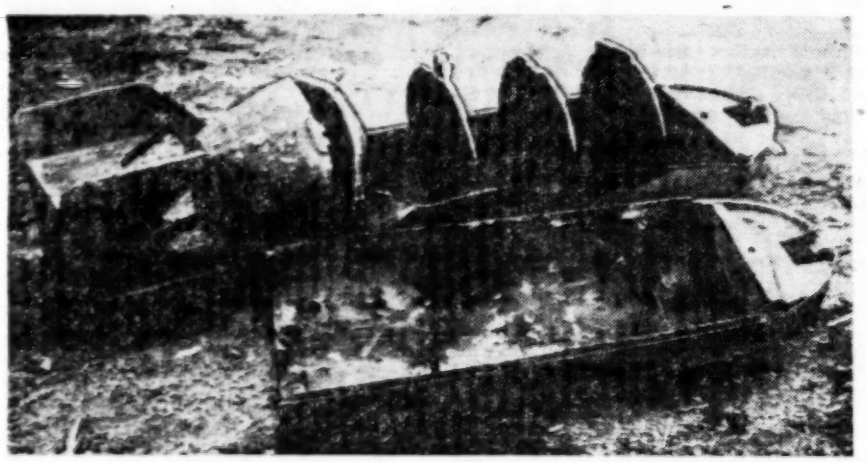
"We are horrified beyond all expression by the acts of which we have found confirmation. In our opinion they are beyond dispute."



L'Humanite, Paris

In London **New Statesman and Nation** editor Kingsley Martin, heretofore "a complete sceptic, indeed scoffer," wrote (April 12):

I have become converted to the view that the Chinese and Koreans have a case which deserves careful investigation. . . . At Oslo on March 28 Kuo Mo-jo, who is president of the Chinese Academy of Science, produced for the benefit of a press conference a detailed account of alleged discoveries of plague and cholera insects dropped in Korea and China (from the type of shell which is usually used for leaflets) and also photographs of these insects alive in the snow. . . . A film was also shown of live may-flies and other insects unknown in Korea. . . . It is certainly disturbing to compare these allegations with the discussions of methods of using such insects in the famous article on bacteriological warfare by Rosebury and Kabat in the Journal of Immunology (1947). . . .



THE CHINESE CHARGE THIS IS A GERM BOMB
Photo was taken after the parts were sterilized and reassembled

The photographs referred to were printed in the **People's Daily** of Peking (March 15) which a Chinese reader of the GUARDIAN sent us. They showed broken bomb canisters on the ground, clusters of flies and insects on wintry-brown grass stalks, magnified and microscopic pictures of poisonous insects.

THE ARMY AS EXPERT: On April 3 the N. Y. **Times** devoted a full page to the pictures and an accompanying story which sought to ridicule the evidence. It asked Dr. C. H. Curran, chief curator of insects and spiders at the American Museum of Natural History, to comment on the photographs and also went for objective comment to the U. S. Army. These were some of the findings:

CHINESE PICTURE CAPTION: "A complete germ bomb dropped by the U. S. invaders (shell had been disinfected before picture was taken)."

ARMY'S COMMENT: "This is the photograph of the U. S. 500-pound size leaflet bomb. This bomb does not explode and is used to disseminate leaflets from an aircraft."

A Pentagon spokesman, the **Times** added, said that the leaflet bombs "theoretically were not adaptable to germ warfare."

On April 6 the N. Y. Herald Tribune **reported the proceedings of a House Approriations subcommittee hearing on money for the Army. Gen. E. T. Bullene, chief of the Army Chemical Corps, was testifying. The means of delivering germs to the enemy territory, he said, are simple and involve equipment of the type with which the services are "already well-stocked, such as the containers currently used for dropping propaganda leaflets."**

JUST GARBAGE? On another picture in the **Times**:

CHINESE CAPTION: "Another kind of germ bomb which exploded upon hitting ground. Picture shows fragments and bomb hole. Flies were found on the fragments."

ARMY COMMENT: "It is impossible to distinguish any details from the photograph. . . . The alleged fragments may be parts of garbage cans for all the fragments show. . . ."

DR. CURRAN: "From a close scrutiny [of the same 'impossible' picture] it is quite obvious that none of the insects illustrated are capable of carrying disease."

Of the germ warfare charges as a whole, Dr. Curran said it would take

". . . millions of people to inoculate sufficient insects to carry out germ warfare even if a germ warfare of this type should be possible. There is no proof that it is and the evidence points to the fact that it is not."

On Jan. 25, 1952, Brig Gen. William E. Creasy, chief of the Chemical Corps Research Command, speaking in Washington praised the use of bacteriological warfare as the "cheapest type of warfare." He said it reduces the enemy's "ability to resist" at "a smaller logistical cost . . . without destruction of the economy." Recently the House hacked more than 4 billions from the 52-billion war appropriations bill, left untouched the money for research in germ warfare.

WHERE'S THE MYSTERY? To the chorus of debunkers there was added last week the voice of Dr. Brock Chisholm, chief of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. He said that if germ weapons had been used in Korea

". . . millions of people would die suddenly . . . there would be no mystery as to whether such weapons had been used. . . . It would be very clear what we are doing."

In a speech in Louisville, Ky., as reported in the N. Y. Journal-American (Oct. 31, 1951), Gen. Anthony A. Macauliffe said: "Bacteriological warfare represents an ideal diversionary weapon because it can be used unnoticed. . . . The illness caused does not show up immediately. . . . We can give the impression that death or illness arises from natural causes."

There was a new approach last week in the denials. It shrugged off epidemics and plague in Korea and China as something that had always been, said Chinese and North Korean disease preventive methods were inept. The N. Y. **Times** said in an editorial (April 7): "Epidemic disease is nothing new on the Asiatic mainland. . . ."

Insanity, Inc.

A possible explanation of the Communist charges that the U. S. is waging bacteriological warfare in China is that the Chinese or Russians themselves may be doing it. That is the view of Dr. Alfred M. Boyce, widely known American entomologist and director of the University of California's agricultural experimentation station at Riverside. He said:

"If I were a Russian or a Chinese experimenter I certainly would consider the Korea-Manchuria area an advantageous place to test certain phases of man-made insect infestations."

—Oakland (Calif.) **Tribune**
April 10, 1952

NO MAJOR EPIDEMIC: It might have added that it was becoming something old. In the April issue of **China Monthly Review** (received by air), published in Shanghai by American John W. Powell Jr., appeared this comment in an article on germ warfare:

One of the basic planks in the platform of any people's government is a nation-wide health program. In new China, as in North Korea, advances in the field of medicine have been enormous. . . . During the past two years there was no major epidemic in China. During the first half of 1951, the number of smallpox cases was reduced by 92%. No smallpox cases have appeared in major cities since May, 1950. Hundreds of new hospitals and public health stations have been built, not only in the big cities, but also in the towns.

As the debunkers debunk, new evidence points to the fact that the U. S. has increasingly been using the services of convicted Japanese war criminals for experiments in Korea and Japan (Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakatamu, Masajo Kitano, who led expeditions in China in World War II with weapons similar to the ones reported being used in Korea); and German war criminals in research in Western Germany (Hans Georg Eismann, Dr. Wolt Wilkenning, Heinz Kling, formerly of the German High Command bacteriological department).

"I do not believe," said Dr. Chisholm, "that anyone in his right mind would spread cholera and typhus."

Dr. Chisholm had contributed one statement no one wanted to dispute.

Plenty of time for reading and thinking

Two American soldiers in a N. Korean PW camp look over a magazine as they wait for word of a prisoner of war exchange agreement. (L.) Cpl. Lawrence E. Donovan, Bridgeville, Pa., and Pfc. Clyde H. Hill, Joplin, Mo. The identifications are N. Korean. Two weeks ago the N. Korean truce negotiators charged the U. S. was preparing concentration camps for American PWs who had come to the conclusion that the Korean War was not actually a war to liberate the Koreans from the Kremlin.

'Bust labor' drive by big business

(Continued from Page 1)

adamant to wage demands of 250,000 oil workers, with some refusing to attend WSB hearings.

• Big business solidly refused to offer a candidate to replace Charles Wilson, who resigned as Mobilization Director when Truman backed the WSB 23c package for the steel union. Wilson, according to WSB's Feinsinger, insisted throughout his incumbency that wages had been frozen absolutely by the defense production act and opposed all increases. Last December the CIO disclosed that Wilson, before his appointment, had planned with other top industrialists a campaign to force down "the cost of labor" by building runaway plants. (As Mobilization tsar, Wilson granted industry 17 billion dollars in rapid tax-amortization certificates, thus providing government underwriting for industry's expansion, much of it in the form of runaway plants. Wilson resigned just as the changing economic picture raised fears of overproduction, and pointed to the classic big-business answer to recession —cutting production and wages, while maintaining a high price level.)

OR ELSE WHAT? Against the united front of big business, organized labor remained disunited. The CIO's command was counting on its "friend in the White House" and intent on finding a new Democratic Presidential hopeful now that its favorite, Illinois Gov. Stevenson, had left the race. The AFL leadership, which includes many Eisenhower supporters, was largely silent.

While the Eisenhower juggernaut rolled on with a decisive victory over Taft in the N.J. primaries, Wall St. magnate Averell Harriman, who in 1946 inveighed against the "undue concentration of power" in labor's hands, became the Democrats' new "liberal" entry. Another "liberal" contender, Sen. Kefauver, told a Los Angeles audience

California Eagle

FOR CLEAN GOVERNMENT

he would step up Smith Act prosecutions if he were President; favored a new Western alliance with a more commanding position for the U.S. in place of the NATO in which "we have one vote, the same as Iceland"; proposed a time limit for settling the Korean War "or else," declaring the U.S. should

". . . bring the conflict to an end by whatever military means we have at hand."

"WON'T FLY"—ERS: New and striking evidence of the war's unpopularity was provided by reports of a spreading "won't fly" movement among Air Force reservists. One reserve officer got a 2-year jail term for refusing to fly; Brig. Gen. Lloyd P. Hopewood, Air Force Personnel deputy director, was quoted as saying that 979 U.S. fliers have been grounded at their own request, 306 of them after they "wrote a note and said 'I want to quit.'" At Randolph Base in Texas six reservists, all combat veterans of World War II, told the press:

"Most of the trouble can be traced to discrimination against reservists. The regulars who, they say, are paid to police the peace, are not doing it. In Korea, 85% of the Air Force personnel are reservists. We have every desire to serve our country but we don't see any sense in giving our lives for a cause that even the civilians are completely apathetic towards."

Radio WPAZ in Pottstown, Pa., said:

"We ask the Air Force to confirm or deny that the pilots feel that it is little better than suicide to go up in Korea, because of the enemy's radar-directed anti-aircraft weapons and because Communist makes can now outmaneuvre U.S. planes. We ask the Air Force to confirm or deny that the Navy is not sending planes up over Korea for the same reason."

Washington still spoke of an early truce in Korea, but UN exec. asst. Andrew Cordier, returning from a visit to Korea, called this "wishful thinking"; according to the N.Y. **Times** (4/18), "few delegates" shared Washington's "optimism."

Colonial unrest in UN

ATTENTION at UN was focused on the Arab-Asian nations' effort to bring Tunisia's complaint against France before the Security Council. U.S. abstention in the vote to put this on the agenda—called "a craven decision" by the Washington **Post**—was the key factor in blocking discussion after three weeks' debate; Washington abstained even on a Chilean compromise to put it on the agenda with the understanding it would not be discussed.

Out of the debate, this month's Security Council president, Pakistan's Ahmed S. Bokhari, emerged as one of the top-ranking statesmen in UN. In two speeches delivered from a few notes he summed up the case for Tunisia and for the world's colonial peoples. Reviewing Tunisia's history he said:

"Tunisia was occupied in 1881 when a French force crossed over from Algeria 'under pretext of chastising' a certain tribe 'and, quickly dropping the mask, advanced on the capital and compelled the Bey to accept the French protectorate.' That is a quotation from the Encyclopedia Brittanica. . . . Article 2 of the Treaty [of Bardo, signed in 1881] stipulates that French military occupation will cease when the French and Tunisian authorities will have agreed that the local administration is in a fit position to maintain order.

"This temporary occupation claimed to have been undertaken for the maintenance of law and order has, however, persisted to this day without any signs of relaxation. In fact, the French hold on Tunisia has considerably tightened during these years."

HELL & JAPAN: Secy. Acheson said the U.S. abstained to give time to the French and Tunisians (Tunisia's "home rule"-seeking Premier and Cabinet are in jail) to "reach agreement," but the Washington **Post** (4/16) agreed bluntly with Bokhari that the U.S. was telling the Arab-Asian nations "to go to hell." The U.S. stand was intensifying anti-American feeling throughout the colored and colonial world.

In Japan, more than a million workers struck April 18 in protest against the government's proposed anti-subversive bill authorizing suspension of "subversive" organizations and publications. The bill is designed to replace the MacArthur occupation rules outlawing left-wing activities as Japan becomes a "sovereign" but still-occupied state April 28. The one-day strike was the most effective since World War II.

(Rising Japanese concern over the effects of continued U.S. occupation was expressed in a plea to the wife of Gen. Ridgway by YWCA chairman Mrs. Tamaki Uyemura for action on the "corruption of Japanese morals" by U.S. troops. She said prostitution was now Japan's second biggest business after the "Korean war business," and that 200,000 bastards had been mothered by girls seduced by Americans.)

Moscow meanwhile indicated it might soon become more active in the Far East: it broadcast repeatedly an open letter to Stalin by Stalin peace prize winner Prof. Ikuo Oyama, MP, suggesting Japan might reasonably rearm if it signed non-aggression pacts with China and other Asian nations. He wrote:

The best answer Japan could give to the rearmament foisted upon us is our determination never again to take the path of killing Asian peoples.

The Emperor is dead

Tokyo, April 14 (AP)—The newspaper **Yomiuri** reported today that a campaign to build a memorial to Gen. Douglas MacArthur has collected only $222—although $1,530 has been spent for publicity and advertising, and it owes $1,432 for other expenses.

—Boston **Traveler**

"Nightmare of War and Dream of Peace"

This is a detail from the mural by Diego Rivera which the Mexican government commissioned, then refused to send to a show in Paris because it was "insulting to friendly nations." Capitalist businessmen who attended the International Economic Conference in Moscow might testify to the accuracy of Rivera's feelings.

"Liberty, equality, fraternity"

Less well-known than the oppression in North Africa itself is that of the 500,000-odd North Africans settled in France, who are treated much like the Puerto Ricans in the U.S. Thousands of them participated last year in Paris' July 14 freedom demonstrations; police singled them out for attack.

Race is on in Germany

IN Germany allied and Bonn officials agreed to meet daily, due to the "necessity for continuous action to finish the contractual agreement before further Soviet offers were made" (N.Y. **Times**, 4/17). How the West should deal with the latest Soviet note, proposing prompt talks to get all-German elections under way, was suggested by the N.Y. **World Telegram** (4/16):

. . . It is going to be very hard for the West to refuse even to talk with Russia about the Red "offer" to hold "free" elections for Germany—even if it is phony. There are many ways, however, that the West should be able to stall around. But it will take a better job of note-writing than the last Western reply and there will have to be more agreement by the U.S., Britain and France on how the reply should be worded.

Brushing off the Soviet proposals for peaceful, free-trading German unification as attempts to throw "golden apples of discord," Secy. Acheson told newspaper editors the U.S. would continue to insist on a unified Germany integrated into the Atlantic coalition. In Germany itself the response was different. The Bonn parliament's Foreign Policy Committee demanded restoration of German trade with the East and a drastic reduction in the U.S. blacklist of strategic products not to be sold to the U.S.S.R. The influential financial paper **Handelsblatt** said West German businessmen had signed contracts with the China Export Corporation of Peking for exchange of $71,430,000 worth of goods. Wrote Drew Middleton (N.Y. **Times**, 4/8):

These two developments indicated that in Germany, as elsewhere in Western Europe, there was a growing rebellion against U.S. leadership. . . . For more than two years the industrial interests in the Ruhr have been asserting that to survive economically West Germany cannot sever its trade ties with the East. This desire to keep the trade routes to the East open dominated the report of the Foreign Policy Committee, composed of 23 members, of which 12 represent the three parties of Chancellor Adenauer's government coalition. . . . Most of the work of the committee's report was completed before the Moscow economic conference.

BLACKLISTS VS. FACTS: Washington's reaction to the Moscow Economic Conference was to tighten East-West trade restrictions even further. A new licensing system was introduced to prevent re-shipment to "unauthorized destinations" by West European importers of any goods bought in the U.S.; a blacklist was in preparation of all firms anywhere in the world which do business with the East. (The blacklist is equivalent to sanctions avoided before World War II against fascist countries on the ground they would lead to war.) Blacklisted firms were to be cracked down on by their respective governments by denial of government contracts and U.S. aid.

This angry response paid indirect tribute to the success of the conference and the magnetism of its trade offers to West Europe's stagnating industries. N.Y. **Post** correspondent William Richardson wrote (4/15) from Paris that "after the first stunning results of the conference" British and French experts believe

. . . the U.S. and its allies will seriously have to re-examine in detail two keystones of American foreign policy on the basis of the harsh facts of life . . . [the] economic aspects of the policy of containment [and] the doctrine of ever-expanding economy. . . . The real significance is that a precedent has been set—that the Russians and their satellites have got something to sell and something to buy. . . . They have driven a hard, cold business wedge between the allies.

Seymour Freidin in the **Post** (4/16) wrote from Zurich that unles the U.S. could quickly throw open markets and

. . . show how an expanding economy can still be profitable, businessmen throughout Europe will be falling all over themselves in a rush to negotiate commercial deals with Russia and the Communist countries. . . . [Businessmen from Scandinavia and the Low Countries have already arrived in Zurich] to see what could be worked out with the Russians. . . . They went into long sessions with international

INVITATION TO DEATH

This eloquent leaflet, a call to active service in the "European Army, German Section," (with skull superimposed) is being distributed in the thousands by the peace movement in Western Germany.

business agents and representatives or their own firms. The Russian legation in Berne was deluged with telephone calls. . . .

"Bevanism" on the march

WEST EUROPE's revolt against U.S. economic leadership was paralleled by the revolt against its political leadership, reflected in the growth of "Bevanism" in Britain and on the continent. Elections for 62 county councils in Britain gave Labour a net gain of nearly 400 seats, compared with a loss of 247 in 1949. The **New Statesman & Nation** wrote (4/12):

> Labour is in grave danger. It is in danger of finding itself again in office, put there by an angry electorate before it has ironed out its own divisions or decided on a programme for another five years in office.

But if Labour had no program, rebel Bevan's following was growing "with many rank-and-file unionists . . . swinging over to his view" (N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** 4/20). At the annual conference of the Cooperative Party 3,360,000 votes were cast against "the vast expenditure" of British rearmament; a pro-rearmament group won by only 357,000 votes. Britain's sixth largest union, the Shop, Distributive & Allied Workers, swung into the Bevan camp with a vote demanding arms cuts and British independence from the U.S. Labour Party Secy. Morgan Phillips went out of his way in a Glasgow speech to deny that the Attlee faction was permanently committed against Bevan. With more than half of Britain's textile labor force unemployed, the Bevanite demand for trade with Russia and China, spurred by the rich orders won by the British delegation at the Moscow conference, was winning more adherents.

Daily Worker, London
"Wot's on your mind, Alfie?"

"THE REAL DANGER": "Bevanism" spread to the continent as the anti-communist Intl. Confedn. of Free Trade Unions decided to hold a conference next month on the effects of rearmament on organized labor. The decision, reported the N. Y. **Herald Tribune** from Paris (4/2),

> . . . was taken by a subcommittee heavily populated with officials sympathetic to the Bevan oratory and its theme that the real danger for the European working man is not the Soviet threat but the burden of the Western defense effort on his standard of living.

AFL European representative Irving Brown told the **Tribune** that "the tendency to think along these same lines is growing among the non-Communist trade unionists on the continent" and must be combated at all costs.

How we are spreading our way of life

PARIS

Around midnight on Saturday a train waited at the Nancy station to take furloughed GI's back to the camp between Nancy and Toul. There were cars "for whites" and "for Negroes." The latter were crammed, the former half empty.

Three Negroes tried to get on the train where there were seats. The whites welcomed them with blows. A general fight resulted. The MP's, unable to cope with it, called the French police. The French police helped them to throw out the Negro GI's. Brutally beaten and threatened with revolvers, the Negroes were finally herded up against a wall, then given seats—in the patrol wagon.

CALIFORNIA

L.A. hospital bars doctor; patients die

LOS ANGELES, famed for its extravagances, has for years boasted one of the finest community hospitals in the U.S.—the Cedars of Lebanon, maintained in part by $350,000 a year from the United Jewish Welfare Fund and another $200,000 annually from the Community Chest. Last year it provided free care and hospitalization to 42,383 needy families, gave 19,607 days of free hospitalization, through its outpatient department handled 101,761 visits. It had its glamor, too: most ailing movie celebrities picked it for their treatment.

Last week the Cedars was on the downgrade; many a wealthy contributor was withholding funds, uncounted numbers of patients were going elsewhere. The reason was definitive: two patients, one an 80-year-old man, the other a 20-month-old boy, died, both of kidney ailments, after being denied treatment by one of the nation's top specialists, Dr. Richard W. Lippman.

REASONS—"POLITICAL": Along with arthritis specialist Murray Abowitz and radiologist Alexander Pennes, Lippman was fired by the trustees without hearing, warning or charge last Dec. 28 (GUARDIAN, Jan. 30). Their reappointments had been automatically recommended by the Medical Executive Committee. The trustees gave no public reason for the dismissals, to this day have declined to acknowledge communications from the three doctors or their supporters; but in private conversations they admitted the firings were for "political" reasons. Dr. Lippman had been called in to examine one of the 15 Los Angeles Smith Act defendants, Dr Abowitz had been an "uncooperative" witness before the Uu-American Activities Committee.

On March 5 the attending doctor for 80-year-old Harry Kohn, hospitalized for a heart ailment, called in Dr. Lippman for consultation when Kohn developed a kidney complication. Lippman was denied the right to examine the patient, even to look at his chart. Kohn died a few days later, not from his heart ailment but from a rare kidney disease. On March 17 the attending physician for 20-month-old Jerry Kellman, suffering from a kidney disorder, called in Dr. Lippman; again he was barred. Jerry died that night.

A NEW PRECEDENT: The original dismissals raised a storm in the city, especially in the Jewish community; the two deaths kicked up a furore.

Lippman is rated by his peers as one of the nation's greatest research scientists in his specialty. Early this month he was overwhelmingly elected chairman of the So. Calif. section of the Society for Experimental Biology & Medicine and placed on its national council. The society denounced the actions of Cedars of Lebanon, voted not to hold meetings there until the three dismissed doctors are reinstated. Twice a winner of Guggenheim fellowships, Lippman has been awarded since his dismissal a two-year grant amounting to $12,000 from the U.S. Public Health Service for research.

Said Lippman last week of his most recent experiences with the hospital:

> "No one can say that those patients might have lived. Perhaps they were beyond help. But I have never before known of an incident, nor do I know of any doctor who has heard of a situation in which a consultant has been barred from a patient's bedside when the invitation has come from the patient's own physician."

MIDWEST

100,000 homeless in flood havoc

FOR the second time in less than a year, Harry S. Truman boarded his personal plane last week and flew west to look at the flooding waters of the great Missouri River. The havoc he surveyed was the result of his own Administration's failure to provide an integrated flood-control program in the vast basin which comprises one-sixth of the U.S. land mass. Current flood crests on the river are the highest in recorded history.

One guess at the damage in dollars put it above $200,000,000; the human could never be calculated. More than 100,000 persons were homeless, more than 50 cities were under water, spring crops on more than 2,500,000 rich farm acres were washed out.

CREST MOVES ON: For four days some 8,000 men, volunteer civilians and Army personnel, battled around the clock to save Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia., from the swirling muddy waters. By reinforcing miles-long systems of levees and dikes, they apparently succeeded; the crest passed the twin cities with no major breakthrough, but more than 40,000 persons were evacuated. By Monday the swollen river was rushing on downstream to menace St. Joseph, the two Kansas Cities and St. Louis.

Elmer Benson, chairman of the Progressive Party and former Governor of Minnesota, blasted President Truman for the 50% reduction in flood-control projects in his current budget, called on Congress to divert $1,000,000,000 from the huge arms budget to be used for emergency aid to flood victims and to provide a coordinated valley program.

People vs. floods

Floods almost every year on China's Huai River were five times as great as last year's Missouri flood, covering 16,000,000 acres to our 3,000,000. When the people took over the government, 10 million Chinese went to work on flood-control construction, building dams and changing the course of the river. Now that the 60 million people in the valley no longer fear a new flood, the Chinese are at work on a new project—the largest reservoir in the country to hold the Yunhting River in the Northwest.

A LEGACY OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS' PORK BARREL
John MacDonald, 89, and his wife, 88, move out of big Muddy's way

THE WORLD

Poles hammer out new constitution

SINCE Jan. 27 in Poland, reborn out of rubble and death in seven years, the people in factories, community centers, schools, through letter columns, radio forums, wall newspapers, have been discussing every angle of their country's proposed new constitution.

Offices of the constitution commission, newspaper editorial rooms, radio stations were all geared to receive proposals from organizations or individuals. At lunch-time in shops and factories loudspeakers carried comment on the constitution, article by article. Town hall meetings were scheduled for free public discussion.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS: The constitution defines the People's Republic of Poland as established "on the basis or socialized means of production, trade, transport and communications and credit." It spells out the right to work, rest, health protection, freedom of conscience and religion.

It forbids racial discrimination in what until a few years ago was a land of pogroms; grants women equal rights in all fields with special maternity and child care provisions. Under its terms judges are elected; citizens may not be held under arrest more than 48 hours without a court hearing; the parliament is elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage under secret ballot provisions, with members subject to recall by constituents any time during their 4-year term. Poland can declare war only in the event of aggression against the republic or in fulfillment of international agreements for common defense against aggression.

HISTORIC MILESTONE: GUARDIAN'S Gordon Schaffer wrote from London:

> This is a document which will rank with the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Soviet Constitution. . . . There will be many cynics who will attempt to minimise this great step forward by declaring that the rights exist only on paper. . . . But the ordinary people will understand that it is impossible for a state to encourage all its people to discuss the pledges given in this constitution if it does not intend to honor them.

PEACE WILL WIN

New York City

Fri., April 25, 8:15 p.m.—Compass Club, Hotel Ansonia, 73d & B'way
Sat., April 26, 2:30 p.m.—Younger Division, Youth for Civil Rights, Jefferson School, 16th St. & 6th Av.
Sun., April 27, 8:30 p.m.—4 Sundays Club, 10 E. 16th St., Apt. 1
Sun., May 4, 8:30 p.m.—4 Sundays Club, 10 E. 16th St., Apt. 1

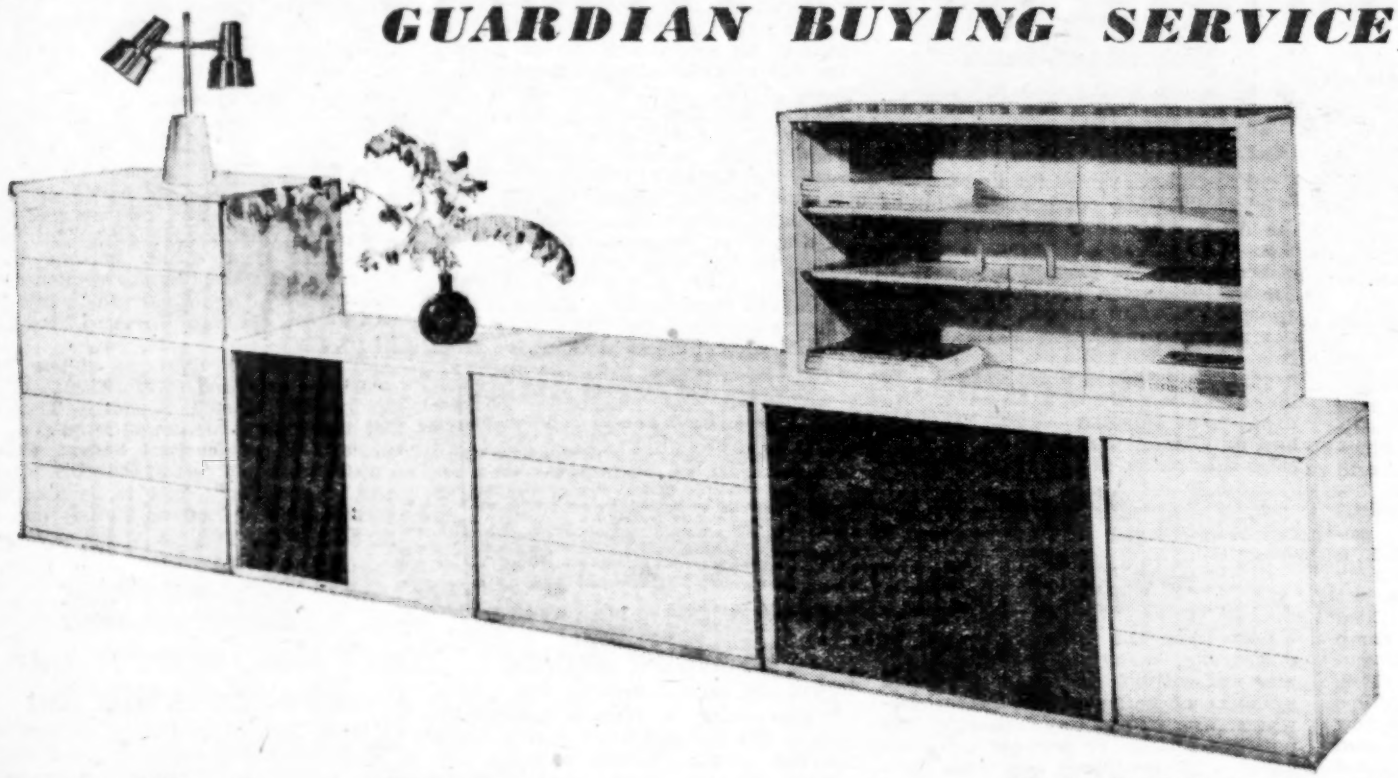
Brooklyn

Sat. eve., April 26—1st A.D. ALP, 1038 E. 28th St., betw. Avs. J & K
Sat. & Sun. eves., May 3 & 4—Midwood ALP, Home of Minnie Wiener, 3395 Bedford Av.

New York State

Sat., April 26, 8:15 p.m.—Rochester ALP, Ukrainian Hall, 975 Joseph Av. Tickets $1, incl. tax & entertainment. Refreshments sold
Sun. aft., 3 p.m.—Buffalo, 420 Broadway

GUARDIAN BUYING SERVICE



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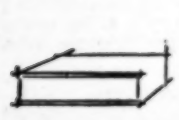
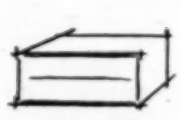
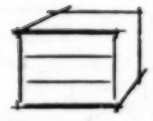


No. 100. One drawer chest 30x18x9 $34.95



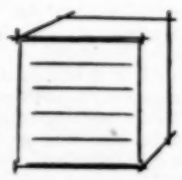
No. 101. Two drawer chest 30x-8x16½ $57.50

No. 102. Three drawer chest 15x18-24 $59.50

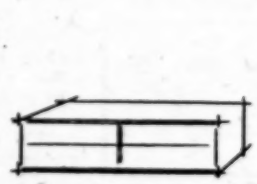


No. 103. Three drawer chest 24x18x24 $64.95

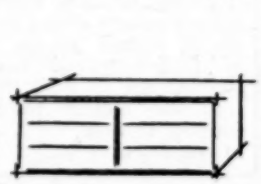
No. 104. Three drawer chest 24x18x24 $74.95



No. 105. Five drawer chest 30x18x39½ $99.95

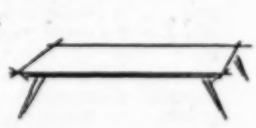


No. 106. Four drawer chest 48x18x16½ $94.95

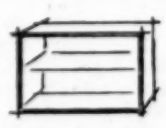


No. 107. Six drawer chest 48x18x24 $109.95

No. 143. Coffee table 32x22x14 .....$26.95



No. 147. Coffee table 48x18x14 .....$19.50



No. 120. Adjustable shelf 30x12x24 $29.95

No. 121. Adjustable shelf 40x12x24 $41.95

Coffee tables may be used as base for chests, bookcases, or as a bench for seating. Leg sizes 9", 14", 19", 28" or 3" runner base permits choice of height.

Masonite doors for 30" cabinets, $5; for 40" cabinets, $7.50. Glass doors $15 and $17.50.

Please check next to the units desired. Be sure to indicate the type of finish desired and, for coffee tables, indicate leg sizes.

( ) No. 100—One drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$34.95
( ) No. 101—Two drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$57.50
( ) No. 102—Three drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$59.50
( ) No. 103—Three drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$64.95
( ) No. 104—Three drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$74.95
( ) No. 105—Five drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$99.95
( ) No. 106—Four drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$94.95
( ) No. 107—Six drawer chest	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$109.95
( ) No. 120—Adjustable shelf	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$29.95
( ) No. 121—Adjustable shelf	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$41.95
( ) No. 143—Coffee table	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$26.95
( ) No. 147—Coffee table	( ) Dark brown	( ) Natural	$19.50

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Guardian Buying Service offers a new furniture group designed for functional, modern tastes and mass produced for economy. By mass producing individual units, the quality and distinction of custom built furniture can be maintained and savings passed on to the buyer.

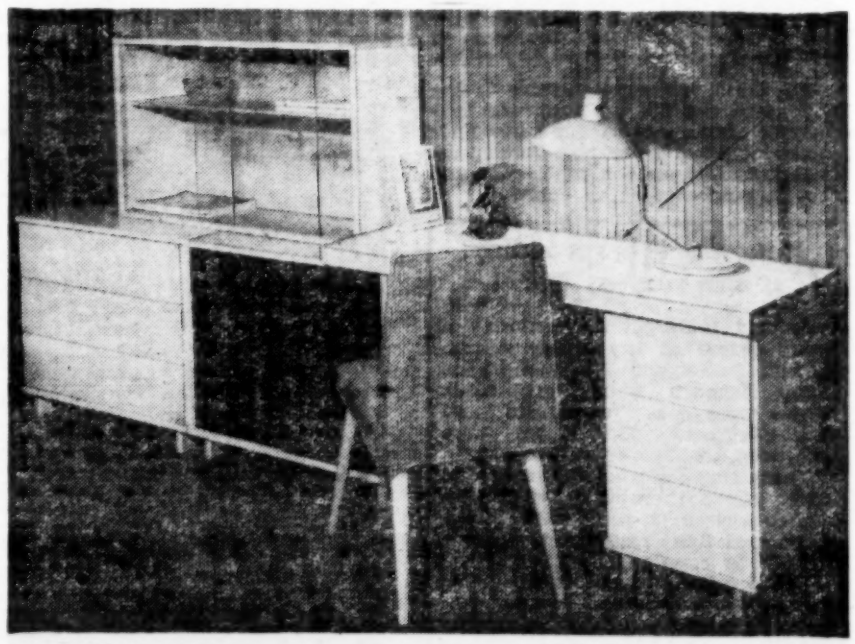
The group includes, chests, cabinets, bases and other pieces which combine in high, low or long arrangements to meet varying tastes and requirements. Simply select the units desired, arrange them to suit your living, dining or bed room. You can always add units or rearrange the ones you have.

Introducing the new group last month, the New York Times said, "The designs are in clean, compact lines and in well scaled shapes. No hardware interrupts the simplicity of line."

The pieces are of solid hard-rock maple, available in dark brown or light natural finish. Drawers are opened by narrow grooves cut into the sides. Sliding doors on the cabinets may be had in glass, or in masonite in dull black, hunter green or terra cotta. Reverse sides of all doors are in mat-white finish. Interesting color arrangements may be obtained by using one door reversed, and the other in a color. For chests, natural wood finish may be specified for the drawers with a dark brown shell.

Coffee tables can be used as a base for the cabinets and chests. Legs can be added to the chests or cabinets (9", 14", 19") at $7 per set or a 3" runner base (as illustrated below) at $3.

Also available: bookshelf headboards for three sizes of beds; single pedestal desks and lamp tables. For information on items not displayed, write Guardian Buying Service.



An example of the kind of arrangements possible with these units is illustrated above. The arrangement consists of two 3-drawer units, two cabinets (30x18x24 with masonite doors $45; with glass doors $59.50), and a desk board. These same units make other arrangements depending on your room needs.

CALENDAR

Baltimore

HEAR LLOYD L. BROWN, author of "Iron City," on INSIDE IRON CITY, a Negro liberation story of our time. Sun., April 27, 8:30 p.m., at Little Folks Theatre, 1314 W. North Av.

Los Angeles

SAT. NITE ELECTION BLOWOUT— May 3, Nico Charisse Studios, 331 N. La Cienega. Refreshments. Entertainment by Bill Oliver, folk singer; Paul & Ann Berlin, dance team; Joe Warfield, surprises. Kickoff for Horace V. Alexander's candidacy in 26th A.D. Sponsored by 61st A.D., IPP. Donation: $1.

Chicago

CARNAVALE, Sat., Apr. 26, 8:30 p.m. Games, dancing, refreshments. $70 of fun for 70c. ASP, 946 No. Clark St.

Detroit

CARL MARZANI in huge "Third Annual May Day Cultural Festival for Peace and Civil Rights." Sun., May 4, 2 p.m., Madison Ballroom, Woodward & Forest. $1, tax incl. CRC and Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Los Angeles

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYZED with discussion in town meeting tradition. MARTIN HALL, every Monday night at ASP Council, 7410 Sunset, 8 p.m. GR 4188. Don.: 60c.

MARVIN GRAYSON: Exhibition of paintings and drawings, thru May 3. Chabot Galleries 142 So. Robertson Blvd., 2 blocks So. of Beverly. Daily except Sun. 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Fri. till 9:30 p.m. Sat. till 1 p.m.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, journalist, author "The Chinese Conquer China," speaks Fri., May 2, 8 p.m., on WHAT NEXT IN ASIA? Unitarian Public Forum, 2936 W. 8th St., ½ blk. E. of Vermont. Adm. free.

SEMINAR ON U. S. - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS by MARTIN HALL, every Thurs., 8:15 p.m. First Unitarian Church. Adm. 60c. May 1. "The U.S. and the Near East." Plus current events.

New York

SOCIAL EVENING WITH LOUIS HARAP, editor of Jewish Life. Topic: "Israel and Peace." 180 Riverside Dr., Apt. 1A, Sat., Apr. 26, 8:30 p.m. Refreshments. Subscription $1. Professional musical entertainment.

A HIGH POINT IN WORLD FRIENDSHIP & PEACE was reached when American, British & Soviet armies met on the Elbe, April, 1945. Come mark the day on Tues., Apr. 29, 8:30 p.m., at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46th St. Speakers: Rev. Richard Morford, Leon Strauss, Louis Wheaton. Songs of Peace. Cont. 35c. Auspices: Veterans for Peace.

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General

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IN MEMORIAM
CAPT. PAUL KAMEN
Killed in action in
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CORRECTION
A typographical error in last week's issue listed the price of the Soviet novel, Peace Is Where the Tempests Blow as $4.50. The correct price is 59c. The book is sold by BOOKFAIR, 133 W. 44th St., NYC. Add 12c mailing costs.

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with 8 napkins	58x78	12.00
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White damask with colored borders in gold, green, peach with 8 napkins	64x84	14.00
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FROM CHINA:		
Bridge Sets, cotton with applique or hand embroidery with 4 napkins	36x36	4.00
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AN AMERICAN IN THE PHILIPPINES

The story of Bill Pomeroy and the Huks

By Lawrence Emery

WHEN U.S. troops "liberated" the Philippine Islands from the Japanese invaders in World War II, among them was an Air Force staff sergeant from Rochester, N.Y., named William J. Pomeroy. He was stationed at Fort Stotsenburg, some 50 miles north of Manila in Central Luzon, the heart of the Hukbalahap country. He came to know many of the Huk members, some of their leaders. The Huks were a genuine people's army; it came into being on March 29, 1942, to resist the Japanese when landowners and many politicians collaborated with the enemy. By war's end the Huks had fought some 1,200 engagements with the Japanese, had killed or wounded more than 25,000 invading troops, were of incalculable help to the U.S. forces.

Pomeroy came home and was discharged from the army in 1946, but he couldn't forget the Philippines. In 1946 he returned to Manila, enrolled in the University of the Philippines under the G.I. bill of rights, and worked as a free-lance writer. Last September he tried to explain what drew him back:

> It was probably a feeling of affinity for a certain temper I detected in the air when I was here as a GI during the "liberation" period. It was the temper of change and development, of strong social forces in motion that would alter the very way of life in the Philippines. The conditions of life seemed to demand it. It could be felt sharply even beneath the turmoil and ruin from the passing of armies. . . .

HE SAW THE SUN: The "temper of change and development" stemmed from the Huks. During the Japanese occupation they had not only fought off the enemy but introduced long-dreamed-of reforms in the areas they controlled. They emerged from the war with the triple slogan: "Peace, Land, Independence." Actually they were still at war against a colonial status, feudalism and desperate poverty. Pomeroy was excited by the change he saw coming; when it arrived,

> . . . the whole face of this would be altered, like the coming of sun to a shadowed place.

WHAT THE HUKBALAHAPS ARE FIGHTING
Crowded, dark, dank, unsanitary "homes" like these in the Philippines

For three years Pomeroy watched the struggle between the old and the new. The old was powerful; it ruled the Philippines through deceit, treachery and fantastic, unbounded corruption. The government headed by Manuel Roxas was bad; when it was replaced by the present regime of Elpidio Quirino it became worse. With a flourish of trumpets the U.S. granted independence to the islands on July 4, 1946, and a free republic was proclaimed, but along with independence went the U.S.-sponsored Bell Trade Act of which the late Harold Ickes said:

> . . . The sovereignty is that of Wall Street. . . . This was the act of a robber baron of the Ancient Rhine.

"I MUST TAKE SIDES": An early and uneasy truce between the Huks and the Quirino regime was betrayed by the government; armed force was used to destroy those working for the change that had so excited Pomeroy; he decided he could be a spectator no longer. He wrote:

> If I am to believe in the future of the Philippines, if I am to believe in any change for the better, then I must take sides in the struggle that is going on here. For an American, that is not unusual. Other Americans are also taking sides here—very actively, in fact. The Quirino regime could not stay in power a week without the guns and ammunition sent by Americans. I differ with such a policy, but that is my prerogative.
>
> It is very important, the matter of taking sides. It is a question of whether or not what one believes in has any real meaning to him, of whether he is prepared to back up his convictions. I could not remain a mere spectator in the Philippines without being a traitor to my conscience, to my beliefs, to my sense of honesty, truth and justice. It so happens that I am prepared to fight for what I believe.

FREEDOM ON THE HEIGHTS: With his wife, daughter of a Philippine general prominent in Manila society, Pomeroy joined the Huks, went to live and work with them in the mountains of Central Luzon. In a letter to a friend dated Oct. 4, 1950, he wrote:

> Some patriot wrote a poem once that began, "Of old sat Freedom on the Heights." That describes us out here today. I am leading a mountain life, in deep forests and on rugged terrain. It's a crude, simple, often strenuous existence. Sometimes we are interrupted by enemy operations; the mortar and automatic-weapons fire comes close and we have to shift camp, moving across muddy crests that are hellish in this rainy season. The food is poor and limited at best, and often takes a turn for the worse. It is not a pleasant way to live, but it is necessary. The imperialists have been putting the pressure on here for some time, and there's every indication that the pressure will become much greater in the future, but that's to be expected in the present desperate effort of imperialism to save itself.
>
> We have great difficulties to face, and some of our problems are really tough, but we are confident of victory. The people want change. The peasants want land. The people want an end to the abysmal corruption of the present Quirino government, and freedom from foreign domination. The change cannot be held back. . . . Imperialism's only recourse would be to move in with sheer force, as in Korea, but that solves nothing; it merely exposes the naked aspects of imperialism to more people. . . . I don't know when or if I'll get a chance to write again. . . . My hand across the sea to everyone, for the unity of us all. . . .

A TRAP CLOSES: The pressure of imperialism, as Pomeroy predicted, became much greater. On May 11, 1951, a long trial of 26 members of the Huks came to an end; they were charged with "rebellion with multiple murder, arsons and robberies." Six were condemned to death, nine got life sentences, others up to 17 years. On March 31 of this year Amado Hernandez, pres. of the Congress of Labor Organizations, largest of Philippine unions, an officer of the Newspaper Guild of Manila, former member of the Municipal Council of Manila, was sentenced to life imprisonment on a general charge of "rebellion."

On April 11, Pomeroy was captured in the hills of Central Luzon (at least two persons, possibly three, were killed in the engagement). Next day a U.S. Embassy spokesman in Manila said:

> ". . . Anthing the Philippines can do to him legally, including hanging, will be O.K. with the United States."

Three days later Mrs. Pomeroy was captured. Pomeroy, believer in human freedom and progress, will be tried for "murder and arson," faces a possible death sentence. His wife faces a charge of "rebellion," also faces death. In Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Bertha Pomeroy told reporters she would fight for her son Bill, whom she called "a humanitarian, a sincere man."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

1,300 hear Mrs. Bass in Brooklyn; DuBois at Garden rally May 13

IN New York City's populous and much-publicized borough of Brooklyn, the Progressive Party Presidential campaign got off to a gratifying start last Friday night with a capacity dinner crowd of 1,300 members of the Kings County American Labor Party at the Hotel St. George.

In the prinicpal address Mrs. Charlotta Bass, candidate for Vice-President, challenged the integrity of the bipartisan Point Four program for "underdeveloped peoples," pointing out the U.S. refusal to support pleas of oppressed colonial peoples in Tunisia and S. Africa to be heard before the UN. Following the theme of her acceptance speech of Mar. 30 (GUARDIAN, April 2) she arraigned both old parties for betrayal of civil rights and outright oppression of the Negro people; and declared as her campaign objective to help win peace and a decent life for all people.

ADVICE TO A SON: Presidential candidate Vincent Hallinan, now serving six months on contempt charges growing out of his legal defense of labor leader Harry Bridges against Dept. of Justice frameup, was represented by his wife Vivian, mother of their six sons. Mrs. Hallinan reported that her husband's parting directive to their 17-year-old Butch was:

"Most important of all, get those votes!"

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and former Cong. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman, were the other principal speakers, along with the Rev. William Howard Melish; Leo Linder, Kings Co. chairman; and staff leaders Antonio Tully and Paul Trilling. Earl Robinson, Laura Duncan and Lloyd Gough presented a program of topical entertainment.

Garden rally May 13

Major "kickoff" for the PP national ticket in New York State and the east will be a Madison Square Garden meeting on Tuesday, May 13, with a capacity of 20,000.

Marcantonio will be chairman, Dr. DuBois the keynoter. Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Hallinan will be the principal guest speakers on a program designed to raise the first large block of funds required to finance ballot campaigns in Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio and other states where the PP has to fight its way.

Tickets are available for 60c, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 and $3.60 at all ALP clubs or by addressing Vito Marcantonio, 1484 First Av., NYC, tel. REgent 7-7090.

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